State Government

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Governors' Conference 1952

UNIV. OF MICH.
AUG 25 1952
LAW LIBRARY

A Timely Study

The Programs, Financing and Organization of the State Systems of Higher Education

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES

A Report to the Governors' Conference

1952

This study, authorized by the Governors' Conference and the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, was published by the Council in July on the basis of more than a year of research. It presents comprehensive information on:

Enrollments, types of institutions, kinds of programs offered, degrees granted, accreditation.
Income and expenditure.
Governing boards—their composition, powers, responsibilities.
Relationships of the boards with the Governors, the legislatures and other state administrative officials.
Machinery for determining educational program, budgets, appropriations, fiscal management, personnel management.
Means for coordinating state higher educational programs.
Regional cooperation through interstate compacts.
Inter-institutional cooperation.

The Governors of the states supplied authoritative data for the study with the assistance of institutional governing boards and state education officials.

333 PAGES, INCLUDING PERTINENT TEXTUAL TREATMENT AND MORE THAN 125 TABLES AND CHARTS

$5.00

Order from

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST 60th STREET **CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS**

Among the States

Oklahoma Amends Constitution.—Oklahoma voters on July 1 approved a change in the constitutional amending clause. Henceforth, no proposed amendment may embrace more than one general subject. An entire article of the constitution may in future be altered by a single amendatory proposition provided that only one general subject is involved.

●

Arizona Legislation.—Arizona has started its new fiscal year under an appropriations bill of approximately $62 million adopted by the recent session of the legislature.

An omnibus salary bill, authorizing salary increases amounting to an over-all average of 20 per cent for state and county officials, has become effective. The increase does not apply to incumbent elective officers. Other new acts include one increasing from twelve to twenty weeks the duration of unemployment compensation benefits and changing the tax formula to save employers an estimated $600,000 in pay roll contributions; one to require twenty-five instead of twenty years' service for policemen to become eligible for retirement; and another giving the board of directors of state institutions for juveniles complete jurisdiction over juveniles once they are committed to a public correctional institution and removing such jurisdiction from the Superior Courts.

●

New Jersey Legislation.—The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on June 9 after concluding the business of its regular and "constitutional" sessions.

The legislature during the year created a number of new governmental agencies, including: an air safety commission with authority to investigate the safety of airports and aircraft at any time; a commission to promulgate a state building construction code and supervise its enforcement by municipalities and state agencies; a Division of Chronic Illness Control in the Department of Health; a three-member New Jersey Highway Authority in the State Highway Department to finance, construct, operate and regulate "modern express highway" projects; a State Law Enforcement Council to provide for continuing examination of law enforcement; and a commission to study transit facilities used by New Jersey commuters.

The legislature also adopted a "package" of five laws to meet the problem of the uninsured and financially irresponsible motorist. It included a Motor Vehicle Security Responsibility Law and unsatisfied claims and judgment fund legislation. Another "package" approved by the legislators dealt with narcotics. Maximum unemployment and disability benefits were increased from $26 to $30 a week. An "equal pay for equal work" law was adopted to eliminate discrimination against women in salaries. A 1950 state building authority law was broadened to give the state authority to build offices for the Department of Education, police barracks, motor vehicle inspection stations and other structures. The legislature authorized a $25 million bond issue for the 1952 "Institutions and Constructions Fund" and approved for submission to the electorate a bond issue of $285 million for the Garden State Parkway.

●

Utah Special Session.—The special session of the Utah legislature this year enacted a plan of the Legislative Council for terminating the state retirement system and providing for federal social security coverage of employees. Among other actions the session directed the Legislative Council to study legislation needed to meet flood emergencies.

●

Interim Research in Louisiana.—Creation of a legislative council in Louisiana by the regular session which adjourned July 10th brings to twenty-nine the number of states that have established permanent interim research agencies of this nature. The Louisiana council, an eighteen-member committee with equal representation from each house, was granted $60,000 a year for 1952-54. Research studies assigned to it by the legislature include one on legislative session. In another action, the legislature requested the Louisiana Public Affairs Research Council to survey the state's public welfare needs and programs.

●

Stopping the Clock.—West Virginia's Supreme Court has served notice on the state legislature that it looks with disfavor on the time-honored practice of stopping the clock to evade constitutional provisions regarding length of legislative sessions. "The device is emphatically disapproved," Judge Frank C. Hand wrote in a decision. "It cannot in law stop the actual passage of time or lawfully continue or prolong a regular session of the legislature." The question came before the court on a challenge of West Virginia's newly revised motor vehicle code, which the judge upheld.

●

Oregon Education Study.—Dr. Earl W. Anderson of Ohio State University has started a survey of the teacher education program in Oregon's schools of higher education. The survey is expected to concentrate on three points: allocation of training programs for teachers of different grades to institutions of different types; long-time evaluation of the teacher education offered; and examination of the extension and in-service training procedures. Dr. Anderson was retained by the Board of Higher Education to make the survey and offer recommendations, which are expected to deal not only with where teachers are to be trained but the curriculum offered.

●

Ohio Turnpike Upheld.—Construction of Ohio's 241-mile turnpike may begin next autumn as a result of action by the State Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the 1949 Ohio Turnpike Act. In a five to one decision (the seventh judge abstaining) the Secretary-Treasurer of the Ohio Turnpike Commission was ordered to sign turnpike revenue bonds. His prearranged refusal to sign had set the stage for the court test. This is the second time in as many years that the court has

upheld the validity of the act. The toll road will connect with the **Pennsylvania** Turnpike near Youngstown and eventually will extend across the entire state to the **Indiana** line.

●

New Jersey's Talking Highway.—The New Jersey State Highway Department will install a "talking" strip to divide opposing traffic along a section of Route 6 leading to vacation spots in the state. The strip is made of scored concrete and causes a humming sound when tires swerve too close. Besides sounding a warning, the strip gives a high degree of visibility at night by reflecting headlight rays from its multi-surfaced top. The device already is being used successfully to divide traffic moving in one direction along part of Route 6.

●

TV Driving Lessons.—A series of television programs presented by Milwaukee's Station WTMJ in conjunction with the **Wisconsin** State Motor Vehicle Department recently carried lessons in automobile driving to an estimated audience of 50,000. The programs, of half an hour each, ran weekly for eight weeks. In the showings three young women, none of whom had driven previously, received driving lessons from representatives of the state traffic patrol and Milwaukee school teachers. In the first lesson the teachers pointed out the various parts of an automobile and explained their workings, then quizzed the students about speed limits, road signs and hand signals; following this program more than 1,000 home viewers wrote in for the state motoring manual. Successive programs covered increasingly advanced steps in the learning process; in one the young women took various psycho-physical tests, with particular emphasis on vision. In the final session they drove through actual road tests, which covered such operations as starting, stopping, backing and parking.

●

Highway Conference Steering Committee.—The Steering Committee of the Northeastern Regional Conference on Highway and Motor Vehicle Problems met in New York June 19 to discuss continuing committee projects and to lay plans for the seventeenth annual conference, to be held in Philadelphia on November 13 and 14. One of the more important topics discussed at the meeting was the matter of the uninsured and financially irresponsible driver. Commissioner Warren Gaffney of New Jersey, who led the discussion, reported on action taken by the New Jersey Legislature in 1952 to strengthen laws in this regard. Commissioner Gaffney gave particular attention to the creation of an unsatisfied judgments fund to protect motorists against losses caused by uninsured motorists.

●

Southwestern Conference on Interstate Truck Operation.—Representatives of ten Southwestern States met recently in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on call of Governor Johnston Murray to confer on problems of interstate truck operation. Enforcement officials present established a permanent interstate committee of administrators to undertake research in uniform traffic code. They developed recommendations for traffic law enforcement to lower accident rates; uniform minimum fines for size and weight violations; uniform sizes of interstate motor carriers; standardized safety equipment, such as mud guards and turn indicators in accordance with the uniform traffic code; and administration of licensing and enforcement laws by the state motor vehicle regulatory agency. The conference also recommended establishment for the ten-state area of a committee of legislators and administrators on interstate trucking operations to study problems arising from these operations, formulate uniformity in motor carrier laws and rules and regulations, and consider an interstate compact to establish a permanent framework for continuing activities along these lines.

●

Missouri Sales Tax Tokens.—Missouri is continuing to use sales tax tokens, contrary to a report in "Among the States" last month. The legislature in its recent session adopted a bill eliminating tokens. Before any action by the Governor on it, however, the Senate recalled it for further consideration. No further action had been taken when the session adjourned.

●

Seek Simpler Income Tax.—An **Arizona** legislative interim committee headed by W. B. Mattice, President of the Senate and Chairman of the Committee on State Operations, has begun deliberations on proposals to simplify the state's income tax laws. Although the committee's work still is in the preliminary stage, suggestions have been advanced to make federal income taxes nondeductible from state returns and to accept carbon copies of federal returns for the state tax.

●

Grants-in-Aid Administration.—The Regional Continuing Committee on Social Welfare, composed of state legislators and welfare administrators of the Northeast, met in New York on June 11 to discuss the report of its subcommittee on decentralization of administration in grant-in-aid programs. The group adopted six conclusions based on this report, including one urging establishment of a committee to arbitrate federal-state disputes over grant-in-aid programs and another emphasizing the principle that federal requirements should relate to state laws governing grant programs rather than to the detailed implementation of such laws.

The committee discussed a number of other welfare problems including reciprocal support legislation. A resolution was adopted favoring limited use of Old-age and Survivors' Insurance records by official state public assistance agencies for the purpose of locating individuals who have deserted their dependents. The meeting was under the joint sponsorship of the Council of State Governments and the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

●

Non-Support Conference.—Representatives of twenty-five states, Puerto Rico and the federal government met in New York June 12 and 13 to discuss the reciprocal support laws now in effect in forty states and three United States possessions. The group discussed and solved a number of technical questions which had arisen in connection with use of this legislation. The conference adopted several resolutions regarding changes in the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, including a recommendation that sections 11 and 12 be amended to insure that destitute wives be freed from

(*Continued on Inside Back Cover*)

STATE GOVERNMENT

THE MAGAZINE OF STATE AFFAIRS

VOLUME XXV August, 1952 NUMBER 8

CONTENTS

ARTICLES AND PAPERS PAGE

The Heritage and Task of the States ..... VAL PETERSON 168

Partners in Democracy ..... L. B. PEARSON 170

The Governors at Houston 175

Tax and Fiscal Policy 180

Higher Education 183

Highway Safety, Construction, and Operation 184

Resolutions Adopted by the Governors' Conference 187

NOTES AND FEATURES

Among the States 165

Governors of the States and Territories 176

STATE GOVERNMENT is published monthly by the Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. It is a forum for the discussion of governmental problems of interest to its readers. The views expressed by its contributors are not necessarily the views of the Council of State Governments.

Address communications to STATE GOVERNMENT, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. Contributors' manuscripts should reach this office at least one month before publication date. Reprints available at cost. Copies of STATE GOVERNMENT are available at 50 cents each, or $5.00 per yearly subscription.

FRANK SMOTHERS
Editor

M. CLAIR COTTERILL
Assistant Editor

The Heritage and Task of the States

Opening Address at the Governors' Conference, 1952

By Val Peterson

Governor of Nebraska and Chairman of the Governors' Conference, at the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting, Houston, Texas
Monday, June 30, 1952

Ours is an uneasy time. Over the entire world hangs the threat of another great war. Men everywhere are moving into one or the other of two great embattled camps—Godless, dictatorial communism on the one hand and Christian, democratic capitalism on the other.

The threat to free people is a real one, and a continuing one. It probably will not be removed within our lifetimes and possibly that of our children. It creates great anxieties and strains in all phases of our lives. Everything we do as individuals, and at all levels of government, is overshadowed by the knowledge that at any moment the smoldering fires of war may burst into violent and all-consuming flame.

Free men the world around, resolved to withstand their common enemy, are groaning under the burdens of preparation for war. The material and labor requirements, mounting taxation, weight the people of the democracies with loads they have never before been required to carry. Generally those who love freedom are willing to carry these loads, and cheerfully so, but they find it unnerving not to know when, or where, or how, the blow will fall. More, they are distraught because a certain ineptness on the part of their leaders has permitted the initiative to be taken by the communists while they have been forced to sit and wait in much the same manner that a timid householder wonders at the next movement of the prowler in his darkened bedroom. In view of our productive strength, the resources at our command and the righteousness of our cause, we should never permit ourselves to be upon the defensive. Rather, we should throw the unbearable burden of suspense upon the malefactors of society.

Americans, unaccustomed to the burdens and responsibilities of world leadership and, in fact, fearful of them, have for months been debating, sometimes hysterically, the strategy which should be employed. These excursions into the high level planning required by preparation for modern warfare, the production of armament, the high taxes, high spending and inflation which have ensued, and the multitude of schemes and devices developed in an attempt to control the inflationary pressures and to step up our preparation, the selfishness which all segments of our economy have revealed—all these have combined to push the problems of state and local government, as important as they are, into the background.

The politicians all have become armchair generals, and the man on the street is concerned with such heady problems as the employment of atomic weapons, civilian defense, strategic bombing, and how divisions should be deployed over the face of the earth. Thus it has been somewhat difficult to develop great interest in the more prosaic problems of improved mental institutions, highways, educational institutions, public health and public welfare, assessment and revenue problems at the state level. But these problems do not solve themselves simply because they have been relegated to the background. They continue to be very real and to require careful thinking and action.

Generally, our states, in spite of the handicaps under which they have operated, have done, and are doing, a good job in meeting their responsibilities. Much remains to be done, but every study made by the Council of State Governments and every discussion of the great problems of state government at these annual conferences of the Governors have indicated that we are making progress. In some fields, most, if not all of our states, are doing an excellent job.

While my nearly six years as Governor and my attendance at six of these conferences are overshadowed by the ten years that Governors Dewey and Warren have headed the destinies of their states and have been present at our deliberations, nevertheless it is heartening for me to be able to say that

in my six meetings there is hardly any, if any, serious problem of state government which we have not discussed and studied. The studies made by the Council of State Governments have been of a uniformly high quality. While our discussions may not always have been as definite and incisive as might be desirable, nevertheless, for any Governor possessed of imagination, they have been of such a nature as to stimulate him to constructive thought and action.

Sometimes more impetuous members of our conference, overlooking the diversity of elements which make it up and the vast good which comes simply from our meeting together, become impatient at what they feel is the lack of decisive action. They forget we are learning to know one another, profiting from the interchange of ideas both in private meetings and on the floor of the conference.

Instrumentalities for action exist on all sides, but this conference is unique in that it brings together the heads of forty-eight sovereign states and the Governors of America's territories, men of various degrees of political thought and men representing areas of widely divergent interests. The important thing is that this free and wholesome interchange of ideas and the creation of good will be maintained. From these associations may easily come results that far transcend victories in the political arenas of the moment.

IN THE conferences which it has been my privilege to attend, always, and many times in each one, the Governors have come back to the nature of our federal republic and the fiscal relations presently existing in it. We find when we receive money from the federal till there comes with it a degree of supervision and control. Sometimes, in our eagerness to get the money, we forget about the controls until the day comes when they pinch us, and then our yelps are audible across the nation.

I remember in 1942, when I resigned as secretary to the Governor of my state to enter the Air Corps, I was asked for comment upon the problems facing state government. I remarked that if the trend toward domination of the state by the national government continued, and I saw nothing to indicate that it would *not* continue, in the not too distant future in Nebraska the time would come when, across the entrance to our world-renowned capitol building, there would be erected this sign: "United States of America—Nebraska Branch." The trend which was then evident has steadily grown and there appears to be no end in sight.

As states, ours is a proud heritage. We formed the national government. We gave it certain powers—delegated, enumerated, restricted powers—and we retained for ourselves and in the people all of the powers which we did not give to the central government. Since that time we have lost the power which was ours, due to at least three factors:

(1) The fact that the Supreme Court of the United States devised the Doctrine of Implied Powers and thereby strengthened the central government at the expense of the states.

(2) The grant-in-aid technique was developed, and there was dangled before the noses of the states the federal dollar which could be theirs by matching.

(3) The development of our modern society, with its rapid communication and transportation, and fluidity of business and social intercourse, has made it imperative that we have a stronger central government.

THERE CAN be no quarrel with increased power in the central government to the extent that the nature of modern life, both internally and externally, requires that it be strong. We must also admit that some progress must be ascribed to the grants-in-aid program.

However, it seems perfectly fair to say that the states lost much of their sovereignty (if there are degrees of sovereignty) when they took the first dollar of federal aid. Employing this technique, the national government has entered into nearly every phase of state activity. In my judgment, this entry has not been conducive to efficiency and economy in government. All wealth, in the final analysis, is produced in the states. But, in the process of the federal government collecting taxes upon the productivity of the people of America, funneling those taxes from the point collected into Washington, processing them through the governmental units there and back out into the field, there is an inevitable shrinkage of from 10 to 30 per cent or more.

But it is not the wastefulness of the process, serious as it is, which poses the greatest problem for America. Rather, it is in the constant centralization of the power and authority at the Washington level that the greatest danger lies.

This centralization has proved irksome to Democratic and Republican Governors alike and has been the cause, as I indicated earlier, of minor or major explosions in the discussion of nearly every serious state governmental problem at each of these conferences which I have attended. I have no doubt that it will break out again today when the distinguished Governors of New Jersey and Michigan preside over the topics which we will consider.

Personally, I feel that unless our states are to lose much of their purpose in being, we must re-

(Concluded on page 186)

Partners in Democracy

Address by L. B. PEARSON

Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, at the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference, Houston, Texas, June 30, 1952

THIS IS a period in the United States of America, I have been informed, when politicians, to adapt a good western phrase, "go around shooting from the lip." A politician from a foreign country, even from one so unforeign as Canada, should, however, be very careful what ammunition he uses in any shooting he does. It could be live, or it could be blank. The former would make, no doubt, for a more exciting speech, but the latter would assure my safe return to Canada.

I am greatly honored and flattered (this is *not* blank ammunition) at being your guest tonight, and, if I may say so, delighted that your invitation made it possible for me to visit Texas, this great and flourishing state. I hope Texans won't mind if I add that I also come from a great and flourishing state, the Province of Ontario, which is just about 150,000 square miles larger in size than Texas, and has a population growing almost as fast.

Canada and Texas have much in common, with a special bond of friendship forged by those young Texans who went north across the border in such numbers to enlist in our forces when war broke out for us in 1914 and 1939, and who did their best to convert the Royal Canadian Air Force into the Republican (I use the word in the constitutional, not the political sense) Texan Air Force! We also have this in common. Canada guards the northern borders of the United States; Texas is the southern sentinel. So what has this country to worry about when it enjoys such a position of "middle power" security?

Never before, I think, has a Canadian been given the opportunity of talking to more than fifty Governors of the United States and Territories. A cynic explained my good fortune by saying that with the political atmosphere here reaching boiling point, the Governors obviously couldn't agree on one of themselves as a speaker, or find another American who could be trusted to talk on any subject without relating it in some way, shape or form to the long shadow of Chicago. In any event, here I am, and if I "boot" this chance to convince you what a wonderful place Canada is, my colleagues on our Cabinet team in Ottawa would be justified in asking for "Waivers" on me, and relegating me to a Class D political league.

All this is an involved and circumlocutory way (I used to be a diplomat) of warning you that I want to talk to you about Canada and our relations with you, our great and good neighbor. Those relations are as close and friendly as those between any two countries in the world. The foundations of our friendship are, in fact, so deep, and are based so securely on mutual interest and mutual respect that we can talk to each other, when we have our disagreements, in a frank and open way which, in other countries, might provoke bitterness and ill will. In our two, it provokes only editorials! These differences, which on both sides we must strive to keep to a minimum, are, when they do occur, the more noticeable, just as a stone thrown into a calm and placid pool makes a more discernible impact than one thrown into a rough and turbulent current.

WHEN OUR two countries had disputes in Canada's colonial past, they usually arose over relations between Great Britain and the United States and have been argued on that basis. Canadians were occasionally the beneficiaries, but, as we think, more often the victims of those arguments. In any event, we in Canada did not in those days decide what the solutions should be. But we are independent now, or at least as independent as any country has a right to be in an interdependent world. I should add that it still seems difficult for everybody over here to understand this, due, I suppose, to the fact that we won our independence fighting with, rather than against the British; and that the fathers of our country were not eighteenth century generals in uniform with flashing swords, storming breastworks, but nineteenth century politicians in frock coats with quill pens signing resolutions.

The situation has also changed for us in another respect. The exciting growth and development of Canada in recent years has made the people of this country more conscious of us than before; or should I say conscious of us in a different way. Previously Canada was a land of fishing and hunting, Mounties and old Quebec, where you got 10 cents more for your dollar. Now it is the St. Lawrence waterway, iron ore, oil, and industries, budgetary surpluses,

and soldiers in Korea and Europe, and a place, this is hardly to be believed, where generous shopkeepers put cards in the windows saying, "U. S. money accepted here without discount."

These changes in our status and our stature have added to the importance and complexity of our relationships with you, but have not interfered with their good neighborly character.

I DO NOT think that I am using the language—though it is the superlative language of Texas—of exaggeration when I say that Canada's progress in the postwar years has been almost phenomenal. We have only 14 millions of people, scattered across a relatively narrow continental belt, with large undeveloped expanses to bridge, with great obstacles of climate and distance to contend with. But we have worked hard to exploit the resources with which we have been so generously endowed. As a result, our gross national product has increased 86 per cent in physical volume—far more of course in value—since 1939, the comparable figure in the United States being somewhat less. Our foreign trade in 1951 was almost exactly 8 billions of dollars, the third or fourth largest in the world.

In all this progress the United States has a large stake, a 7½ billion dollar investment, and a market in 1951 for nearly 3 billion dollars worth of goods, which was, we recall in Canada with some uneasiness, about 500 millions of dollars more than your 155 millions of people bought from us. The fact is that we are now your largest customer, buying from you more than the whole South American continent. We are also, I think, a steady and reliable customer.

An American economist, Mr. Leo Cherne, has said this about our growing economic contacts:

> Americans like to do business with Canada not only because similarity of tastes makes it unnecessary to modify standard domestic products to suit the market as is often necessary in foreign countries, but because they get fair and equitable treatment. There is no legislation favoring Canadian over American companies, no shadow of possible expropriation, no need to take local investors or politicians into partnership to protect the business. The political climate is highly favorable. The Government is sympathetic to private enterprise and pursues . . . economic policies . . . comforting to the businessman.

In any event, whatever the reason may be, the trade between us is greater than that between any other two countries in the world. In keeping with the spirit of freedom and enterprise which characterizes both our countries, the currents of that trade crisscross over our boundary. They reach deep down into your country and keep extending farther and farther up into Canada as our own northern industrial frontier advances towards the Arctic. Every American state and every Canadian province has a part in these beneficial exchanges.

Our two countries have a common interest not merely in trade between themselves, but also in trade with the rest of the free world. In the case of Canada foreign trade, in fact, represents about one-third of the income of our people. The proportion of your massive national income gained from this source is a good deal smaller. That smaller proportion, however, while it is important economically and politically for you, simply dominates the uneasy economic calculations of the other friendly countries with which you are associated, including my own. Their trade with you is vital to them. In fact, your policies in this field can largely determine the economic health and stability of those countries whom you hope to have as cooperative and steady friends in time of peace and reliable and sturdy allies in case of war.

The United States has recognized this many times since the last war by great acts of imaginative generosity and enlightened self-interest; in repairing the ravages of war, and in promoting financial and commercial policies which would provide a good basis for future cooperation. We in Canada also have been doing our share to bolster the economies of Europe and Asia and to secure the adoption of rational trading policies. Much progress was made in the first five or six years after the war and, although trade between the dollar countries and much of the rest of the world was still restricted, an encouraging degree of economic progress, political stability, and international collaboration was achieved. It is hard to say where we would have been, in the face of the Russian menace, if we had not made that progress during those postwar years.

WE SEEM, however, to be moving again into a more discouraging, in fact into a very trying period. There is a natural tendency now to place the whole emphasis on immediate military needs and to slacken in our efforts to liberate and expand international trade. Yet only by continuing to reduce the obstacles to trade can we of the free world broaden the base supporting our heavy defense programs and thus ease that strain on our national economies, which might otherwise impair good relations among us.

Economic assistance and defense support, or mutual aid, as we call it in Canada, can never in the long run be any substitute for wise and farsighted trade policies. I know, of course, that such policies to increase and expand trade are the responsibility

of all countries, not merely of those in North America. When that is said, however, the fact remains that, given your position as by far the strongest economic and political power in the world by any test, a large part of this responsibility for positive measures must inevitably rest with the United States.

As the leader of the free world you have quite understandably been urging certain courses on your friends. I suggest that the adoption of those courses requires the greatest possible freedom in trade between you and those friends. You are urging those countries—and rightly so—to maintain political and social stability within their own borders. You are asking them—and this comes close home to us in Canada—to develop their natural resources to the full for the general advantage and for the common defense. You are advising the free democracies—and this is reasonable—to forego undesirable trade with certain countries, even though this may involve serious economic problems for some of them. You are also quite rightly impressing on them the need for speedy and effective defensive rearmament.

If, however, we in North America obstruct the efforts of these countries to earn their livelihood through increased exports to us, they may not be able to do these things; our common international objectives will therefore suffer and encouragement will be given to the very trading policies which we deplore in those countries.

It is for this reason that I see dangers ahead, in new tendencies towards, not greater freedom but greater restriction of trade; some of them resulting in actions contrary to international agreements already reached. It may be irritating to a number of producers in particular areas of this great and strong continent to compete with products from some smaller friendly but foreign country. But it may mean serious economic hardship for the whole of that foreign country if those products are excluded or unnecessarily hindered from entering the North American market. If the strong should take refuge in "escape clauses," and administrative restrictions, what can be expected of those who are weaker and more vulnerable?

Once started, where would the process end? Of one thing we can be sure, all our countries in the end would be left much poorer and less united than they are now. Can we really afford to invite such a situation for some real or imaginary short-term gain?

I can assure you that we in Canada wish to see international trade easier, and not less easy, both on this continent and throughout the free world. We are prepared to do our part to this end and specifically to support any move designed to bring about the freest possible exchange of goods, with the minimum of obstructions and restrictions between our own two countries. We would welcome any steps that could be taken in that direction or any intergovernmental discussions that would lead to such a result. Surely such a policy makes continental common sense!

What I have been saying about the trading relationships among the countries of the free world is not merely some exercise in economic theory. This is an intensely practical question, based, among other things, on the proposition that economic strength is essential to defense; that certain of the trading policies now being practiced by countries in the North Atlantic community are tending to weaken rather than strengthen their economies and therefore their defenses; that the countries which are experiencing serious difficulties, and which by the same token have very painful tasks ahead of them if they are to be strong partners in defense, need to be heartened rather than discouraged by North American action: and that it is in the vital interests of Canada and the United States to see to it that international trade, like the Atlantic Ocean, becomes a unifying and strengthening, not a dividing and weakening, force. If it is to endure through thick and thin, as we wish, the structure of defense we are now constructing in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must be built on these solid foundations.

Man, however, does not live by bread alone. There are more intangible, but equally important factors in the building of a nation.

So we have done more than lay the solid economic and financial foundations for a strong Canada. We have achieved, I think, a Canadian spirit and have acquired a growing pride in our national identity and our national destiny. We are perhaps at times unduly sensitive about our position and prerogatives; unduly anxious to remove any impression that may exist in Washington that we are an appendage of London, or in London that we are an appendage of Washington. If so, this is a reflection of our strong new feeling of national pride, strength and unity. We are also satisfied—even when we look across the border—with our institutions, political, legal and economic. We do not consider them perfect but they suit our environment and our traditions well. They have met some severe tests in recent years and met them successfully. Politically, they are based on the maximum amount of individual freedom within the law and economically on the maximum encouragement of

individual initiative within regulations designed to reconcile that initiative with social security and economic stability. For this purpose, we believe that, while it is the duty of the state to put a foundation of basic social security under the citizen, it is also the right and the duty of the citizen to build the superstructure himself.

Our institutions, founded on these principles, differ in many ways from yours. They are rooted, however, in the same soil of liberty and self-government, in freedom of expression and in a decent respect for the opinion of those who disagree with us. We Canadians think that in the development of these institutions, inherited from our two mother countries, Britain and France, Canada has something to contribute to North America; something of greater value than would be possible if we did not have a separate national existence. So we beg of you, if the elections go wrong next November, not to apply for admission to our federation on behalf of your states!

This feeling of national pride which is not, I hope, one of conceit, and this sense of growing national strength has had several manifestations recently, none of which, I want to emphasize, has weakened in any way the admiration and affection we have for our neighbors or the conviction that our destiny is inevitably bound up with yours. One such expression, if I may mention it in Texas, is our decision, indeed our determination, to go ahead with the St. Lawrence Seaway as a Canadian project, as it has been found impossible to build it as a joint effort with you. Fifteen years ago the completion of such a project by Canada alone would have been considered an idle dream, something quite impossible financially or politically. Now we feel it is a normal job for us to do and one which we are ready, indeed anxious to undertake and to finish—as finish it we will.

This growing national consciousness in Canada, however, does not carry with it any desire to "go it alone." We realize that no country today can guarantee its security, or ensure its progress merely by its own national action. This is especially true of Canada, both politically and economically; and particularly so in our relations with the United States. In trade, the figures, as I have already shown, tell the story. In strategy our joint defense arrangements with you do the same. The great coalition we have formed to protect the peace is another recognition of this truth. In this coalition, we are a junior partner and you are the great leader. The junior partner, of course, occasionally wonders where and how you are leading us, but this is natural, especially when the stakes are so high. Nevertheless, in this world of many small and two super states, we thank God for our good neighbor, and our free association with friends. In that association we all speak and act as freemen, not as the communist satellites of a Kremlin dictatorship. I know that you would not have it otherwise, because otherwise our support would not be worth having. As Walter Lippman has put it in one of his columns: "For our own sakes we much wish to live among equals, among peoples who trust us but do not fear us, who work with us but do not fawn upon us. Only equals can really be trusted, only governments that speak candidly and do not say what they think we want to hear, what they believe will keep the dollars flowing."

In this coalition, you have not only the responsibilities of leadership, you have to carry by far the biggest share of the actual burden. You have accepted responsibilities—and the rest of us acknowledge it with gratitude—which match your power and resources. These responsibilities and this burden must, of necessity, often seem irksome to the American people. They will, I think, seem less so if they are considered in the perspective of the history of other countries which have been similarly situated in the past. It is a penalty of power and leadership to feel overburdened and often to be misunderstood. This was certainly the experience of the United Kingdom in the nineteenth century. You may remember how Matthew Arnold, replying to criticism of the Britain of that day, pictured it as "a weary Titan . . . staggering on to her goal, bearing on shoulders immense, Atlantean, the load, well nigh not to be borne, of the too vast orb of her fate." The United States may today feel at times the same way, but I do not think there is much danger that she will stagger under the "too vast orb of her fate." I hope not, because that fate involves nothing less than the destiny of all mankind.

In this great task of establishing peace and ensuring freedom, we work together, and being free countries we will have our differences as we work, and we will argue about them. In any coalition there are bound to be honest differences and, unless they are examined and discussed honestly, they may fester under the surface and poison the partnership. It is of vital importance, however, that in discussing our differences we should use only the accents of good temper and good faith, and that we should display, always, a sense of responsibility and a sense of proportion and, indeed, a sense of humor!

It is one of the glories of our democracy, both in the United States and in Canada and, indeed, in other parts of the free world, that in our achieve-

ment of political democracy we have learned to settle our domestic problems by frank discussion, fairly and decently carried on. If we forget that lesson, and there are some signs of this, we may one day lose our system of free and popular government. Similarly, if we do not project this practice into the international democratic system which we are trying to build, our coalition may fail to meet the tests ahead.

THERE IS another way, however, in which the coalition may fail, by a nation trying to escape its proper share of the collective burden.

I'm not one of those who think that any useful purpose is served by attempting to make exact mathematical comparisons between the achievements or the failures of various countries in the coalition—a sort of "box score" so that each week you can see exactly where your national team stands in the North Atlantic League. Such comparisons are not only often meaningless, they are occasionally dangerous. Winning games in this kind of operation is too often the result of good statisticians carrying the ball and skillful diplomats running interference for them. But, while we must have confidence in each other's intentions and resolve, as well as understanding of each other's special problems, we should at the same time tell each other what we are doing, or explain what we are not doing, in this collective effort to establish and preserve the peace.

So I would like to say just a word of Canada's record as a member of the team and give you some evidence to show that while we are making great progress at home in the development of our resources and economic strength, we are also shouldering our fair share of the direct burden of collective defense.

We are spending this year on defense and defense aid to other North Atlantic countries, in terms of your total national income and making no allowance for our lower per capita figure, the equivalent of 38 billions of dollars. Since the war we have given assistance to our friends in the form of grants, gifts or credits the equivalent of nearly 40 billions of dollars. We have at the moment the third largest U.N. force in Korea. We have also a Brigade Group in Germany as part of NATO forces, and are committed to sending there, by the end of 1953, an air division of twelve jet fighter squadrons.

I know that our contribution is very small in absolute terms compared with your gigantic effort, but no country in the world of our size and position is doing more in discharging its international responsibilities.

Canadians, almost without exception are glad to take part in this great collective undertaking—this partnership for peace. But we hope that it will remain collective, with all members of the group working together, consulting together, so that all—large and small—may have a real sense of participation; of marching together instead of tagging along.

This means—if I may put it this way—that smaller countries like Canada who pay only a comparatively small part of the piper's wages, may object once in a while if they don't like the tune that has been called. They may even ask occasionally to select an encore. It also means that once the piece has begun, all the members of the orchestra should play the part assigned to them with a minimum of discordant notes.

This recognition of individual interest along with collective action is, of course, in the best North American tradition. It used to express itself at the town meeting in questions about "no taxation without representation." Today our preoccupation might be described in the words "no annihilation without consultation."

The application to international affairs of this principle of free consultation and cooperation between big and small, in a manner which will keep all the members of the group reasonably contented, is not going to be easy. It will require the patience of a Job and the understanding of a Solomon; the resource of a Houdini, and the persistence of a Robert the Bruce.

I SHOULD conclude, I think, by apologizing for the way in which I have frankly concentrated my talk tonight on my own country. My only excuse is that a Canadian is never likely to get a more distinguished assembly at his mercy than that which is before me tonight. This provided a temptation to indulge in some plain and fancy sales talk about Canada that, I confess, I was simply not able to resist.

But, like faith, words without works are dead. And so I hope that we in Canada will be able to match our words with our deeds; and play a good part in the common endeavor to preserve, or rather to establish, the peace. If we fail in that task, neither your country nor mine may have much of a future to talk about but we will certainly have grief, tragedy and chaos to lament.

There is a little story which portrays in a whimsical if somewhat exaggerated way the catastrophic consequences of such a failure.

The conflict was over, the world was in ruins, when out of the lifeless, atomic obliteration came one creature, a monkey. He was sitting on a rock—surveying the death and desolation around him,

(*Concluded on Inside Back Cover*)

The Governors at Houston

THE Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference was held at the Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas, from June 29 to July 2, 1952. In attendance were the chief executives of forty-five states and of Alaska, Guam and Hawaii.

On Sunday, June 29, the Executive Committee of the Conference met at a luncheon session. That evening Governor and Mrs. Allan Shivers of Texas welcomed all the Governors and their parties at a reception and buffet supper in the Emerald Room of the Shamrock Hotel.

Opening Session. The business sessions began Monday morning, June 30, in the Shamrock Room, with Governor Val Peterson of Nebraska, Chairman of the Governors' Conference, presiding. Reverend Kyle M. Yates of the Second Baptist Church pronounced the invocation. Governor Shivers then extended a warm welcome on behalf of the people of Texas.

In his opening statement as Chairman (see page 168 for text) Governor Peterson reviewed major problems facing the states and the national government. He called for a clearer identification of the areas of responsibility of the various levels of government and urged that state and local governments insist on retaining control over the programs which are theirs.

Tax and Fiscal Policy. Following the address of Governor Peterson the chair was turned over to Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey, who presided over a round table on tax and fiscal policy with special reference to intrastate problems and federal-state relations. The discussion centered around the constant increase in federal governmental activities in the areas which traditionally have been the responsibility of the states and the localities. (See page 180 for a summary of this round table.)

Tax and Fiscal Policy (continued). Monday afternoon the round table discussion on tax and fiscal policy was continued with special emphasis on state-local relations. Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan presided. Attention was called to the trend in many of our states toward releasing greater areas of taxation to local governments, coupled with insistence that local governments administer and levy taxes for programs for which they are best suited.

State Dinner. The Annual State Dinner was held Monday evening in the Emerald Room, Governor Peterson presiding. The Right Reverend Clinton S. Quin, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas, delivered the invocation. Governor Shivers introduced each Governor and his wife to the assembled guests. The Right Honorable Lester B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs for the Dominion of Canada was the guest speaker. He pointed to the community of interest which exists between Canada and the United States, reviewed the long history of friendly relations between the two nations, and called for continued cooperation in the trying years ahead. (See page 170 for text of the address.)

Higher Education. On Tuesday, July 1, Governor Gordon Browning of Tennessee presided over a round table on higher education. Attending as a special guest of the Conference was Dr. John E. Ivey, Director of the Southern Regional Education Board. The discussion centered around problems involved in the financing, organization and administration of state programs of higher education. (See page 183 for a summary of the round table.)

Highway Safety, Construction and Operation. On Wednesday morning, July 2, Governor Arthur B. Langlie of Washington presided over a round table on highway safety, construction and operation. The Governors gave careful consideration to means by which safety on the highways can be encouraged through legislation and effective organization of state highway safety programs. Problems of highway financing were discussed at length, with special reference to the use of toll roads. (See page 184 for summary.)

Indian Affairs. Immediately following the dis-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE 1952–1953

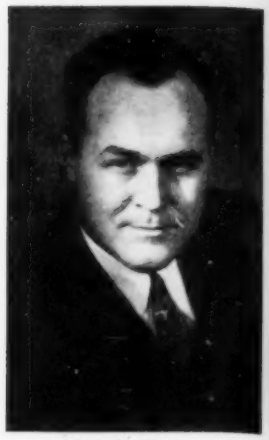
The following executive committee for 1952–53 was elected at the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference on July 2, 1952:

Hon. Allan Shivers, Governor of Texas, Chairman
Hon. Edward F. Arn, Governor of Kansas
Hon. Paul A. Dever, Governor of Massachusetts
Hon. Lee E. Emerson, Governor of Vermont
Hon. Len Jordan, Governor of Idaho
Hon. Walter J. Kohler, Jr., Governor of Wisconsin
Hon. Herman E. Talmadge, Governor of Georgia
Hon. Dan Thornton, Governor of Colorado
Hon. G. Mennen Williams, Governor of Michigan

GORDON PERSONS
Alabama

ERNEST GRUENING
Alaska

HOWARD PYLE
Arizona



SID MCMATH
Arkansas

EARL WARREN
California

DAN THORNTON
Colorado

JOHN LODGE
Connecticut

ELBERT N. CARVEL
Delaware

FULLER WARREN
Florida

HERMAN E. TALMADGE
Georgia

CARLTON SKINNER
Guam

OREN E. LONG
Hawaii

LEN JORDAN
Idaho

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
Illinois

HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Indiana

WILLIAM S. BEARDSLEY
Iowa

EDWARD F. ARN
Kansas

LAWRENCE W. WETHERBY
Kentucky

ROBERT F. KENNON
Louisiana

FREDERICK G. PAYNE
Maine

THEODORE R. MCKELDIN
Maryland

PAUL A. DEVER
Massachusetts

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS
Michigan

C. ELMER ANDERSON
Minnesota

HUGH LAWSON WHITE
Mississippi

FORREST SMITH
Missouri

JOHN W. BONNER
Montana

VAL PETERSON
Nebraska

CHARLES H. RUSSELL
Nevada

SHERMAN ADAMS
New Hampshire

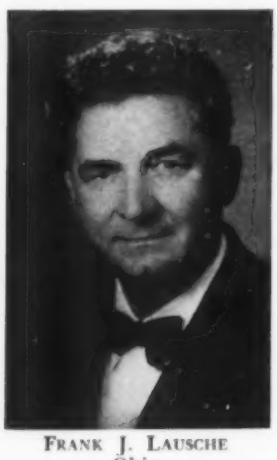
ALFRED E. DRISCOLL
New Jersey

EDWIN L. MECHEM
New Mexico

THOMAS E. DEWEY
New York

W. KERR SCOTT
North Carolina

C. NORMAN BRUNSDALE
North Dakota



FRANK J. LAUSCHE
Ohio

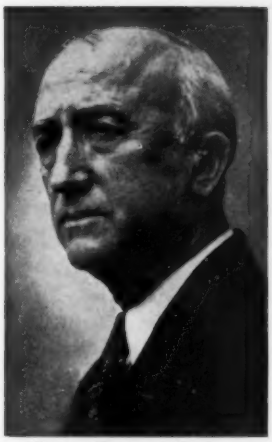
JOHNSTON MURRAY
Oklahoma

DOUGLAS MCKAY
Oregon

JOHN S. FINE
Pennsylvania

LUIS MUÑOZ-MARÍN
Puerto Rico

DENNIS J. ROBERTS
Rhode Island

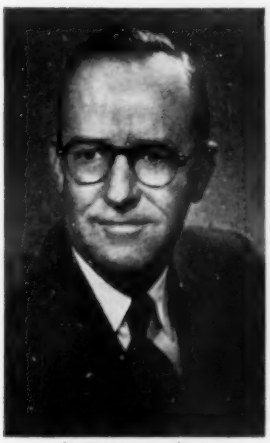


JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES
South Carolina

SIGURD ANDERSON
South Dakota

GORDON BROWNING
Tennessee

ALLAN SHIVERS
Texas



J. BRACKEN LEE
Utah

LEE E. EMERSON
Vermont

MORRIS F. DE CASTRO
Virgin Islands

JOHN STEWART BATTLE
Virginia

ARTHUR B. LANGLIE
Washington

OKEY L. PATTESON
West Virginia

WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.
Wisconsin

FRANK A. BARRETT
Wyoming

cussion of highway problems, Governor John W. Bonner of Montana presided over a round table on Indian affairs. Attention was directed to the need for coordination of services for Indians and to the need for a carefully planned program of education and development, aimed at the release of the Indian from his status as a ward of the federal government.

Executive Business Session. An executive business session on Wednesday concluded the official Conference meetings. Governor Douglas McKay of Oregon, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the committee report for consideration by the Conference. Resolutions were adopted relating to taxation of Atomic Energy Commission contractors, civil defense, public authorities, reciprocal enforcement of support, intergovernmental fiscal relations, federal gasoline taxes, federal estate taxes, statehood for Alaska, and Hawaii, law enforcement, federal payments in lieu of local taxes, and reclamation of waste. A final resolution expressed appreciation to the State of Texas, to the many hosts who had contributed to the success of the meeting and to the retiring chairman and members of the Executive Committee. (See page 187 for text of resolutions.)

Governor Okey L. Patteson of West Virginia submitted the report of the nominating committee, which placed nine Governors in nomination for membership on the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference for 1952–53. Following unanimous approval of the committee's recommendations, a brief meeting of the new Executive Committee was held. Governor Allan Shivers of Texas was selected Chairman for the term 1952–53 (see page 175 for list of the members of the Executive Committee).

Other Activities. In addition to the official business sessions, the Governors and their parties participated in special business and social luncheons during the course of the Conference. The Governors of states with particular regional or special problems met in a series of luncheons Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday afternoon many of the Governors and their parties enjoyed a boat ride to the historic San Jacinto battleground. Others took individual sightseeing trips to points of interest. Tuesday evening the Governors and their parties enjoyed an outdoor buffet supper and entertainment around the beautiful Shamrock swimming pool. The Governors and their parties agreed that the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Conference was a stimulating, constructive and thoroughly enjoyable experience.

Tax and Fiscal Policy

The central importance of state tax and fiscal problems led the Governors to devote two entire sessions to this subject. The first session was directed primarily to state and federal fiscal relationships and the second dealt with state-local relations.

Federal-State Relations

TWO MAJOR points were emphasized throughout the discussion at this session. First, there was wide consensus that the states should assume their own responsibilities to the fullest extent possible and rely less upon the national government for financial assistance. Second, the Governors pointed to the necessity for the repeal of certain national taxes, which then would be available for use by the states. (See resolution on page 187.)

As Chairman of the first session, Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey asserted that "failure to clarify the relationship between the federal, state and local governments, duplication of tax and service activities and overlapping responsibilities are costing the citizens of the nation about a billion dollars more annually for their government than is necessary."

The Governor noted that proper allocation of revenue sources among the various levels of government is an essential condition for the maintenance of a strong federal system. In recent years all levels have searched for new tax sources; problems of competition between them, combined with the consequences of duplicating and overlapping taxes, have led to growing advocacy of corrective measures. State and local governments, the Governor pointed out, are caught between the rapid increase in the cost of materials and personal services and the demand for tremendous funds by the national government to cover vital military and foreign affairs expenditures.

On such grounds, Governor Driscoll stated the need for a comprehensive appraisal of the functions, duties and responsibilities of the various levels of government. He reported that a committee of Governors—supported by the Council of State Governments, the United States Conference of Mayors,

the American Municipal Association, the National Association of County Officials, and the Federation of Tax Administrators—had appeared in Washington before the Subcommittee on Coordination of Federal, State and Local Taxes of the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. They have urged the subcommittees to establish a special commission, similar to the Hoover Commission, to study federal, state and local relationships.

Discussion leaders at the session included Governors Frank A. Barrett, James F. Byrnes, Morris F. de Castro, Thomas E. Dewey, Ernest Gruening, Walter J. Kohler, Jr., John Lodge, Okey L. Patteson, Howard Pyle, Henry F. Schricker and Fuller Warren.

One of the central points of discussion concerned the number and kinds of taxes levied by the federal government. It was stated that state and local governments have inadequate revenue sources of their own, untaxed by the federal government, to finance local services. It was noted that in Wisconsin, for example, more than 70 per cent of state government tax revenues came from sources also taxed by the federal government. More than 40 per cent of combined state and local tax services came from sources taxed by the federal government.

In the discussion which registered consensus that certain taxes now levied by the federal government should be abandoned to the states in lieu of grants-in-aid, much attention was given to a table prepared by the Wisconsin Division of Departmental Research showing how alternative programs along that line would affect the states. One set of figures showed what the effect would be if the federal government rebated to the states, in amounts proportionate to their consumption, the taxes it collects on gasoline, malt beverages, distilled spirits, wine and cigarets, and if the federal government at the same time abandoned all federal aids to the states. Another set computed the yield to the states if federal automobile excise taxes also were rebated. In that case, it was indicated, only two states would sustain net revenue losses, and most states would receive substantial gains. The results would be similar, of course, if the federal taxes in question were repealed and the states levied taxes equivalent to them.

The figures were offered only as a concrete illustration of the relative benefit the states would receive if Congress could be persuaded to cooperate with them in working out a new tax program for the nation. The specific changes in question would result in a net loss of revenue to the federal government of about 2.5 per cent of the current federal budget. Substantial savings, however, would be achieved by eliminating the costs of administering the various federal aid programs.

It was emphasized by one of the Governors that any discussion of tax sources for the states must be combined with a careful look at the services needed. Each citizen, he pointed out, is a citizen of his state and of the United States. The American people are demanding more and more services of their governments and will obtain them at the level which responds to their needs. Thus, if the states intend to press for repeal of certain federal taxes, he said, they must provide services now given by the federal government.

Not only did he feel this to be true with respect to existing services, but also to emerging fields. For example, the states have taken over workmen's compensation and have administered it adequately. The federal government has made no attempt to enter this field. The same should be true with mental health programs. The Governors' Conference could be an effective instrument for uniform advances in various areas, the states acting both independently and as cooperative units.

Three additional specific suggestions were made for improving federal-state fiscal relationships.

The first called for revision of the present administration of the estate tax. One Governor observed that the credit device in tax coordination is an effective instrument but that the method of crediting the federal estate tax should be revised. It was felt that the states have a basic claim to this revenue, and in 1926 the federal government practically withdrew from the estate field by allowing credits to the states up to 80 per cent. This made for desirable uniformity, it was stated, and for avoidance of harmful competition. In 1932 the federal government enacted supplemental rates up to 77 per cent. But the states retain only 80 per cent of the normal tax and derive nothing from the supplementary increases; in 1951, 78 per cent of the total yield went to the federal government, the balance to the states.

The Governors' Conference adopted a resolution asserting that the present dual structure of the federal estate tax should be simplified by adoption of a single tax rate schedule and that an increased credit should be provided for the state tax, based on the entire federal estate tax instead of only a portion of it.

A second suggestion dealt with a recent Supreme Court decision in connection with the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The United States Supreme Court

has declared that Congress exempted from state and local taxation the activities of private contractors performing services for the Atomic Energy Commission. The implications of this decision are serious for many states immediately and for all states in the long run, since contractors will demand the same tax immunities for all federal agencies.

The Governors felt this was a serious burden on state and local taxing powers and contrary to the established policy of the Congress. They therefore adopted a resolution urging Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act to provide that private contractors with the commission shall not be immune from taxes levied by a state or its political subdivisions.

A third suggestion dealt with the proceeds from and distribution of the federal gasoline tax. It was suggested that the federal government either should spend all proceeds from the gasoline tax on highways in the states or stay out of the gasoline tax field entirely, thus permitting higher gasoline taxes by the states. The Governors' Conference adopted a resolution urging that the federal government withdraw from the field of gasoline taxes as soon as it could do so consistently with the needs of national defense.

State-Local Relations

The second session, on state-local fiscal relationships, gave special emphasis to the movement in the states to provide local governments with greater taxing powers and thereby strengthen home rule. This movement is based on the assumption that the level of government which provides a service should have power to raise the revenue to finance it.

Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, presiding at the session, reviewed three major trends in state-local fiscal relationships since 1900.

The first, he noted, developed in the 1920's, when the states undertook more systematically to supervise local fiscal affairs. An inventory in 1941 disclosed that thirty-four states required comprehensive reporting of fiscal affairs, thirty-eight required local budgeting, twelve supervised local borrowing, thirty-seven supervised county accounting, twenty supervised municipal accounting, and forty-five audited the accounts of all or some of their local governments.

The second major trend was the extension of state aid to localities, attributable mainly to two factors: tremendous advances in public education and mass production of motor vehicles. In 1902 aggregate state grants to localities were an estimated $50 million; in 1925, $536 million; in 1937, $1.4 billion and in 1951, $4.7 billion. Several patterns for strengthening local finances have developed. One has been the vacating of certain tax fields for the benefit of localities, notably the property tax. Another has been the assumption by the states of the administration of formerly local functions. Another involves shared taxes or grant-in-aid programs.

The third trend—which has developed primarily in the postwar era—is the granting of extensive authority to localities to levy new taxes, thus producing a more diversified local revenue structure. Between 1943 and 1947 at least twenty-seven states authorized cities to levy assorted non-property taxes. States going farthest in this respect included Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia.

"Beyond question," Governor Williams concluded, "the continued adjustment of state-local fiscal relationships within our forty-eight commonwealths is a dynamic and crucial problem and a major challenge of our statesmanship."

Discussion leaders at this session included Governors Edward F. Arn, Frank J. Lausche, J. Bracken Lee, Oren E. Long, Douglas McKay, Sid McMath, Edwin L. Mechem, Frederick G. Payne, W. Kerr Scott, Adlai E. Stevenson, Earl Warren and Lawrence W. Wetherby.

Several Governors made the point that the most efficient government was the one closest to the people. However, many municipalities find it easier to request state aid than to raise their own revenue, even when empowered to do so by the state. For example, Ohio gave its local governments the right to impose local admission taxes, but many city councils have failed to enact the tax, desiring rather that the state do the collecting.

Furthermore, it was noted that local tax valuations in many states were too low. One Governor suggested that the Governors' Conference should reaffirm the proposition that township, village, municipal and county governments ought to assume the responsibility for performing their services and for imposing the taxes to finance these services. In this connection it was suggested that the time also may have come to reduce expenditures and thereby minimize the need to seek constantly for new sources of revenue at all levels of government.

However, it was pointed out that reduction in expenditures would be difficult to achieve. In some states there have been tremendous growths of population, with consequent strains on state finances and even greater strains on the localities. For example, in California in 1942–43 the state made grants and shared revenue with its cities and counties totaling $140 million. In fiscal 1952–53, it is estimated, the total will be $637,892,000, an increase of 355 per cent.

California also has adopted legislation giving its local governments additional taxing powers. There are now 160 California cities which levy sales taxes, ranging from .5 per cent to 1.5 per cent. In Ken-

tucky, it was asserted, the enabling act passed in 1948 allowing cities to levy pay roll taxes had been very successful. All important towns had enacted the tax.

Similarly, the Florida legislature in 1949 passed legislation giving municipalities permission to levy cigaret taxes up to five cents per package. The state thereby withdrew from the cigaret tax as a major source of revenue. Practically every city and town in Florida has enacted a cigaret tax, helping significantly to solve local fiscal dilemmas.

One of the important problems discussed involved federally-owned property. The amount of federal property has expanded greatly throughout the country. This has meant increased services by localities in terms of sewage control, transportation, housing and many other aspects. At the same time it has meant large areas of property exempt from the local property tax. It was suggested that a broader plan is required for federal payments in lieu of taxes lost to the localities. A resolution was proposed and adopted urging Congress to take prompt and favorable action to broaden in-lieu payments on tax-exempt federal property.

A number of Governors felt it was impossible to reduce taxes at present, since the people are demanding more services than ever. It was pointed out, however, that some states, through improved business practices, had been able to reduce some taxes. For example, Virginia materially reduced its income tax and repealed several other taxes while increasing appropriations for public schools in the last two years by 80 per cent, for public health by 25 per cent and for mental hospitals by 40 per cent. Colorado had reduced income taxes by 20 per cent. It was felt that the states should seek ways to reduce administrative costs while furnishing adequate, needed services.

There was general consensus that the problems of intergovernmental fiscal relations had grown so complex and that the amount of duplication and overlapping of taxes had become so extensive that a comprehensive examination of intergovernmental functions and finances should now be undertaken. Accordingly, the Governors' Conference strongly urged Congress to take favorable action on pending bills to establish a commission on intergovernmental relations which would reappraise our entire intergovernmental fiscal and service structure. (For text of resolutions, see page 187.)

Higher Education

On Tuesday morning the Governors' Conference turned its attention to higher education as an important state responsibility. Discussion centered around regional programs of interstate cooperation, the financing of state programs, and organization and administration of state systems of higher education.

Governor Gordon Browning of Tennessee presided at the round table. In his opening remarks he pointed to tremendously increased public demands for the services of institutions of higher education. He emphasized, however, that the growing needs of other state programs make it impossible for the states to channel enough funds into higher education to carry out all the programs that are desirable. The Governor suggested that a greater share of the income of institutions of higher education might be secured from private gifts and grants and from industrial enterprises of various kinds; he pointed to research as a fertile field for further development. Governor Browning urged regional cooperation through interstate compacts as one means by which the states may more effectively utilize the facilities and resources at their command.

Discussion leaders for the round table included Governors Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, William S. Beardsley of Iowa, John W. Bonner of Montana, Norman Brunsdale of North Dakota, Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware, Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts, Len Jordan of Idaho, Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, Charles H. Russell of Nevada, Carlton Skinner of Guam and Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia.

Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the Southern Regional Education Board, at the invitation of the Conference, described the organization and operation of the southern regional program of interstate cooperation in higher education. He sketched its history from the determination by the Southern Governors in 1948 to secure approval of an interstate compact through ratification of the compact by fourteen southern states. Today, Dr. Ivey pointed out, the Southern Regional program tackles the higher education problem of the South on several fronts. First, professional education facilities in the high-cost fields, such as human medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, etc., are made available to students throughout the fourteen-state region; the student's home state pays the cost of his education in existing facilities outside the student's home state. Moreover, southern institutions are planning to develop their programs in such a manner that

the graduate offering of each university will complement that of other southern universities; unnecessary duplication thus may be avoided. In addition, the schools of the region are working closely with government and industry in shaping research programs geared to the special abilities of the institutions and the particular needs of the region.

Problems involved in financing state programs of higher education were discussed at length. It was pointed out that expenditures of higher educational institutions have increased greatly in recent years. Tremendously swollen enrollments, expansion of high-cost graduate, professional and research programs, and inflationary pressures are among the factors contributing to this increase. Similarly, state appropriations for the support of higher education have grown; they increased 125 per cent from 1946 to 1950.

With development of the land-grant college system during the past ninety years, the relative importance of public funds as a source of income for institutions has increased substantially. But demands for public funds for other state programs also have multiplied. Highways, elementary and secondary schools, welfare, and health programs—these and other state activities have required larger appropriations. Participants in the discussion underlined that it is the responsibility of the Governor and the legislature to see that all state programs receive a fair share of state financial support, to provide the people of the state a balanced program of state activities within the resources available.

It was noted that enrollment in the nation's colleges and universities is difficult to forecast for the years ahead. The international situation, national selective service policies, general economic activity, the demands of industry for workers and other factors affect the size of the student body. Since 1948 enrollment has declined, due to waning registrations under the G. I. bill of rights. By 1955, however, it seems certain that enrollments again will be rising; by 1969 the figure may well reach 3.5 million—1 million more than in 1950.

It was emphasized that if the funds available for higher education are to be used most effectively, care needs to be exercised that they be channeled into those educational programs and activities which are most urgently needed in the state. Identification of needs and the determination of their relative urgency are difficult tasks, requiring a high degree of coordination among institutions and agencies involved in higher education. Widespread use of various types of coordinating machinery indicates that the need for state-wide coordination has been accorded general recognition. Three states, for example, have established special central coordinating boards which attempt to dovetail the programs and activities of the several state institutions and their immediate governing boards. In each of twelve states a single board supervises the operation of all state institutions. And in two-thirds of the remaining states, some but not all of the institutions are grouped, with two or more institutions governed by a single operating board. This practice has been used most extensively in connection with teachers colleges. In nearly all the states that do not have central operating or coordinating boards, some type of voluntary organization has been established; usually this takes the form of an inter-institutional council made up of administrative officials and board members. These groups endeavor to achieve a degree of state-wide coordination without use of formally established central boards clothed with broad legal authority. The machinery varies from state to state, as it should in order to serve individual state needs. The need for state-wide coordination is clear, and the discussion showed that a decided trend in that direction is under way.

Highway Safety, Construction, and Operation

At the concluding round table, the Governors discussed highway safety programs, toll roads, interstate cooperation on highway problems, and the distribution of federal gas tax revenues.

Governor Arthur B. Langlie of Washington presided at the session. He emphasized two major problems which require the attention of Governors and other state officials: First, and most important, is the increasing toll of accidents and deaths on the highways. In 1951, there were some 37,500 traffic fatalities, and about one million persons were injured. Governor Langlie suggested that success in

this area must include safety educational programs, stricter law enforcement, and improved highway engineering.

The Governor identified as a second problem the fact that funds available for highway construction and maintenance have not kept pace with the increase in the number of vehicles using the highways. As a result, existing roads and bridges cannot handle the present volume of traffic. The traffic delays which ensue represent a serious economic waste. Methods of financing highways, accordingly, needed further investigation.

Governor Langlie pointed out that state governments have primary responsibility for taking action to solve these problems. He paid tribute to the work being done by Governors and other state officials. However, he suggested, the continuation of the high accident rate and the economic loss arising from traffic delays indicate that these responsibilities are not being met fully. Finally, he said, if state governments ". . . do not deal with this problem realistically and practically, it will be again an area in which the people and those interested in using the highways will look to a higher level of government for some action to do the job, for if there is any place where the public is sensitive to a failure on the part of public officials to remedy the situation, it is on our highways."

Discussion leaders for the round table included Governors C. Elmer Anderson of Minnesota, Sigurd Anderson of South Dakota, John S. Battle of Virginia, Lee E. Emerson of Vermont, John S. Fine of Pennsylvania, Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana, Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, Gordon Persons of Alabama, Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island, Forrest Smith of Missouri, Dan Thornton of Colorado and Hugh White of Mississippi.

MANY Governors have taken an active part in the promotion of highway safety programs. They expressed great interest, therefore, in the over-all program developed in Colorado for which that state received the first-place award of the National Safety Council in 1951. The Colorado program emphasizes safety education and seeks to obtain the widest possible participation and support of the general public and state and local officials.

The Colorado Highway Safety Council, composed of the heads of seven state agencies, has responsibility for the continuing safety program and for coordinating the activities of various groups. A series of state-wide safety conferences were held to acquaint the general public with the seriousness of the problem and to enlist its support in planning and carrying out a comprehensive program. State-wide and sectional conferences of traffic court judges, police, and motor vehicle administrators made it possible to utilize the experience and knowledge of these officials and to secure their cooperation. In August Colorado will hold a conference of teen-agers as part of its program to improve the safety record of this group of drivers. Finally, the legislature has passed an optional municipal vehicle code which many cities and towns have adopted. The code brings state and local traffic ordinances into harmony and will aid the traffic-enforcement aspect of the over-all safety program.

THERE WAS general agreement among the Governors that educational programs such as those carried on in Colorado were an effective means of promoting highway safety. In addition, the Governors emphasized the necessity of strict law enforcement measures. Several reported that increasing the size of highway patrols had helped to reduce accidents. Reduction of speed limits and use of radar to detect violations also have proved effective. Governors of some eastern states expressed concern over difficulties of handling traffic violations involving out-of-state motorists. They suggested that solution required interstate cooperation among law enforcement officers and motor vehicle administrators.

Despite strong efforts by the states, highway construction and maintenance have not been of sufficient magnitude to meet the needs occasioned by the great increase in the number of motor vehicles. The 52 million motor vehicles registered in 1951 represented an increase of some 40 per cent over the number registered in 1940. The number of vehicle miles traveled has increased at an even greater rate. Although numerous states have raised motor fuel tax rates and license fees, increases in construction costs have offset these to a large extent. Thus state officials are interested in possible new methods of financing highway construction.

An increasingly popular means of highway financing is authorization of toll roads. Several states have built such facilities. Others now are engaged in planning or constructing them. Several additional states, Governors reported, are interested in this method of financing. Governors of states which have toll roads indicated that, if properly planned and located, these highways will carry heavy traffic and tolls will be sufficient to retire the bonds. It was stated that only through toll roads may states be able to construct immediately some of the costly expressways that are needed for safe and economical travel. Governors cautioned, however, against regarding toll roads as a panacea for all problems of highway finance. The states, it was asserted, must not neglect the maintenance and improvement of their free road systems and they must continue to

rely in large part on traditional methods of financing construction and maintenance. Moreover, the two means, tolls and taxes, may be used in combination to construct a super-highway.

Several participants in the discussion emphasized that problems of highway location could not be met adequately without interstate cooperation. Agreements among states are necessary if roads are to be planned and located to provide an efficient interstate system. The Governors expressed interest in national highway conferences for discussion of problems of this nature. Several noted that Congress often is slow to assent to interstate highway and bridge compacts. Such delays reduce the usefulness of the compact device in this area. Governors expressed belief that Congress might be willing to give general consent in advance for such compacts.

The Governors gave close consideration to federal gasoline taxes. The federal government collects approximately $656 million per year from this source but returns to the states for highway construction and maintenance only about $400 million a year. In view of the pressing need for funds for highway work, it was the concensus that all of these monies should be available to the states. A resolution was adopted on this subject, as reported in the summary of the round table on tax and fiscal policy. (See page 187 for text of resolution.)

The Heritage and Task of the States

(Continued from page 169)

verse the trend and return as much power as possible to the state capitols. This will not be easy to do—first, because a whole generation has grown used to running to Washington for assistance whenever any difficulty has been encountered; second, because those in government at the federal level enjoy empire building as much as do any other human beings; and third, because our states have not always been willing to assume their responsibilities.

The power will never be returned to the states if we continue always to approach Washington with our hands out. It can only be solved if we are willing to stand together to spurn the blandishments of federal gold and demand of the Congress that it get out of fields of activity which are rightfully ours. Then, boldly, willingly and skillfully we must render to the people the services which they have and are demanding. States rights and the assertion of states rights are important to all Americans. They are important in maintaining in American government the balance which was so skillfully wrought by our forefathers.

Our hands as state governments are not entirely clean. Some corruption has touched us as today it soils our central government. As the federal government has encroached upon the proper sphere of the states, we, too, have encroached upon the rightful fields of the units of local government. They must be permitted to meet their problems at the local level and they, too, must be allowed the privilege of assuming their responsibilities for the management of their own finances. Paternalism and centralization at the state level are no more to be condoned than at the national level.

Many serious students of government the world over are doubtful whether democracy can endure. We are engaged in America in one of, if not the most, ambitious democratic experiments ever undertaken. We may have created so many layers of government and insisted upon the election of such a multitude of officers that we make it nearly impossible for those who are busy making a living, raising a family, supporting their churches and participating in the social and civic activities of their communities, to gain the knowledge of candidates and the facts about issues that are necessary for sound decisions.

While we have the freest and the greatest press in the world, it must learn to do a better job of presenting the news in an unbiased fashion and of giving the people more background information. Slanting, twisting, and juggling of facts and news, carelessly or intentionally, must be curtailed and eliminated as far as human limitations permit. This we should do even in the pressures of our quadrennial presidential elections, when a certain shameful indifference to decency seems to prevail.

Then, too, we have learned that by organizing and exerting pressure upon our national, state and local legislative bodies, we are able to gain selfish advantages from government. We have learned to feed at the public trough to the point that we may bankrupt America and place her in the hands of her enemy without his firing a shot. We must learn forbearance, patience and unselfishness if we are to survive in our world. The test of every action in the legislative bodies of America must be "Is this good for all of America?" If not, it is not good even for the group which receives the initial benefit. If we pull down the roof of America upon our heads, all is destroyed.

I am confident that we have the ingenuity, the skill, the strength and the determination to remain free and to assist those who desire freedom and are willing to fight with us to maintain it.

Resolutions
Adopted by the Governors' Conference

Forty-fourth Annual Meeting

I. Federal Gasoline Taxes

The federal gasoline tax is levied upon the users of American highways, which are rapidly deteriorating because the funds needed to develop and maintain a modern highway system are not available.

The federal government is now distributing to the states only about two-thirds of the revenue of the gasoline tax and is diverting the remainder to other purposes of the federal government.

The Governors' Conference therefore urges the federal government to withdraw from the field of gasoline taxes as soon as may be consistent with the needs of national defense.

II. Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii

The Forty-fourth Governors' Conference for the sixth successive time renews its recommendation that the Congress promptly enact statehood legislation for our two incorporated territories, Alaska and Hawaii. They have been kept under a territorial status for 68 and 52 years respectively. The Governors' Conference believes that their long period of tutelage should be ended and that they should be granted equality under the established formula which validates our American principle of government by consent of the governed.

III. Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations

Our system of government can be maintained only if the sovereignty of the several states is preserved. The growing encroachment of the federal government into activities which traditionally have been, and should be, the function of the states is a matter of concern to the Governors of all the states. The tax policies of the federal government have made it virtually impossible for the state and local governments to obtain the revenues which they require.

The levying of taxes upon identical products by both state and federal governments results in a wasteful duplication of administrative expense. It is the belief of the Governors' Conference that more efficient service to the citizens could be rendered at lower cost if certain of the taxes now levied by the federal government were abandoned to the states in lieu of federal grants-in-aid.

Accordingly, the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference strongly urges and respectfully requests the Congress of the United States to take favorable action on the bills that have been before it for several years to establish a commission on intergovernmental relations with primary responsibility to reappraise our entire intergovernmental fiscal and service structure.

IV. Civil Defense

The Governors' Conference wishes to reaffirm the position taken by the Conference last year urging upon the Congress and the states the necessity for an adequate and well-conceived civil defense program, including the ratification of uniform civil defense compacts among the states.

V. Public Authorities

Public authorities—local, state and interstate—have been and are being developed extensively to finance and construct costly public works, frequently by means of revenue bonds. Such authorities may be used to regulate long-term programs of public construction, to avoid increasing public debt for which full faith and credit is pledged, to establish joint governing bodies by groups of states, and to accomplish numerous other objectives. Their ramifications are so broad that all of the states need more comprehensive and accurate information concerning the advantages and disadvantages of the "authority" approach.

The Governors' Conference therefore requests the Council of State Governments to make a study and submit recommendations with respect to the use, financing and responsibility of public authorities, as well as the philosophy underlying such governmental bodies. It is further suggested that this subject be given careful consideration and review at future meetings of the Conference.

VI. Reciprocal Enforcement of Support

The Governors' Conference is gratified at the action taken by virtually all of the states to reciprocally enforce the support of dependents by legally liable persons who abscond across state lines. We urge all of the states to perfect this method of securing support payments from deserters.

To further implement the effectiveness of these reciprocal state laws, we respectfully request the Federal Security Agency and other federal agencies to make available from their records, for the use of state welfare officials, information concerning the whereabouts of persons who desert or abandon their wives, children and parents.

VII. Law Enforcement

Last year the Governors' Conference requested the Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments to prepare specific drafts of suggested state legislation to remedy any present statutory deficiencies with respect to the control of organized crime. Since that time the Drafting Committee has been working in close cooperation with the American Bar Association Commission on Organized Crime, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to develop proposed model legislation in the fields of gambling control, suppression of narcotics traffic, state assistance to local police forces, more effective prosecuting techniques, improved perjury and immunity statutes, and state crime investigating commissions.

We recommend that these several model proposals for state legislative action be carried in the Council of State Governments program of suggested state legislation for 1953, and we urge that all states give the most careful consideration to these proposals.

We reiterate our belief that the key to effective law enforcement lies in the development of an aroused public awareness of the problem and in the vigilance of local law enforcement officials.

VIII. Federal Estate Taxes

The several states have a basic claim to taxes derived from the estates of their citizens by virtue of the states' control of the privilege of transfer and administration of property at death. The present dual rate structure of the federal estate tax should be simplified by substituting one tax rate schedule with an increased credit for state tax based upon the entire federal estate tax instead of upon only a portion of it.

The Governors' Conference therefore requests the Council of State Governments to study this matter and to complete specific recommendations within ninety days for consideration by the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference.

IX. Federal Payments in Lieu of Local Taxes

The federal government has acquired and is acquiring large amounts of property in the several states, and local governments are required to furnish such additional services as fire and police protection and educational facilities. Moreover, the United States occupies this property on a tax-exempt basis and, by such occupancy, depletes the local tax base.

There is pending before the Congress of the United States legislation to provide for a more liberal plan of payments to local governments in lieu of taxes on federally owned real and personal property.

The Governors' Conference respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to take prompt and favorable action with respect to this legislation.

X. Reclamation of Waste

The invaluable mineral resources of our nation are not inexhaustible and have been subjected to substantial depletions. In recent years we have wasted literally billions of dollars worth of soil-building minerals in the form of sewage, garbage, and food residues, while at the same time we have polluted our water resources beyond reason. There has been no effective leadership that might lead to the reclaiming of these wasted but valuable resources. In other countries it has been demonstrated that such waste products can be utilized to replenish the soil.

Accordingly the Governors' Conference strongly urges that municipalities and industries take steps to make their sewage, garbage, and food residues available as fertilizers instead of being allowed to pollute adjoining water areas. We further recommend that state, interstate and federal agencies in the fields of conservation and agriculture, as well as universities, be requested to undertake research that may lead to the more effective utilization of waste products for soil improvement and crop production.

XI. Atomic Energy Taxation

Whereas, The United States Supreme Court has declared that, by the concluding sentence of Section 9 (b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, Congress has exempted from state and local taxation the activities of private contractors performing services for the Atomic Energy Commission, and

Whereas, By this interpretation of the federal statute these contractors have been allowed tax exemptions not permitted to any other contractors with the federal government, and

Whereas, This results in a serious interference with state and local powers of taxation contrary to the established policy of the Congress of the United States,

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the Governors' Conference respectfully urges the Congress of the United States, before the adjournment of the current session, to amend Section 9 (b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 so as to eliminate the word "activities" or, by appropriate language, to provide specifically that said section shall not be construed to grant to private contractors, having contracts with said commission, immunity from taxes levied by a state or its political subdivisions.

XII. Appreciation

The Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference wishes to thank the people of

the great State of Texas for the typical Texas hospitality that has been extended to all of the Governors and their parties. Most particularly are we indebted to Governor and Mrs. Shivers and their aides and members of the Host Committees for their unsparing efforts which have made our visit so pleasant.

To the many donors of splendid gifts we express our grateful appreciation, and we wish to recognize the fine service rendered by the Boy Scouts during the sessions, and the magnificent contribution to our comfort and pleasure by Texas industry. We also are indebted to the Ford Motor Company and the Texas Highway Patrol for providing us with such efficient transportation. We have mightily enjoyed the breakfasts provided by the Mid-Continent Supply Company. We have been greatly impressed with the quality of reporting afforded by members of the press and of the radio and television stations. For their devoted leadership during the past year, we wish to express our sincere thanks to Governor Val Peterson, Chairman, and to the members of the Executive Committee.

Partners in Democracy

(Continued from page 174)

when, to his surprise, he was joined by a young and appealing lady monkey. She gave him a wistful glance. It was returned. The next look was one of frank friendliness and it was reciprocated with growing interest. The little lady got bolder and began to look at her new friend with affectionate invitation. But the last surviving male animal suddenly pulled himself together, turned sadly away and murmured, "No, no, my dear. Let's not begin this all over again."

Among the States

(Continued from page 166)

fees and other costs. Two resolutions, directed toward the Federal Security Administrator, Congress and the President, urged that public welfare and veterans' agencies be permitted to secure information from federal files as to the whereabouts of deserting parents. One of the other resolutions dealt with the need for adequate appropriations for administration of the acts. The conference was held under the joint sponsorship of the Council of State Governments and the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

●

Michigan Beach Erosion.—Michigan municipalities now may accept federal assistance for flood control and beach erosion projects. State legislation adopted this year permits the legislative body of any city, town, village or township to contract with the federal government for development of flood control, drainage or beach erosion control projects. The new law provides that projects must be approved by the State Municipal Finance Commission.

●

Licensing Slaughterhouses.—The State of **Wyoming** recently started licensing of slaughterhouses as a means of implementing its pure food and drug regulations. In the past only one of the forty-six slaughterhouses in the state has come under the inspection of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. Wyoming has made regular inspections of these establishments for several years but has not required licenses until now.

●

Water Pollution Control.—The New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, in its annual meeting at Vergennes, Vermont, on June 24, elected the following officers for 1952–53: Chairman, Philip Shutler, Commissioner of the Vermont Water Conservation Board; Vice-Chairman, Harry Manson, Chairman of the New Hampshire Water Pollution Commission; Treasurer, Joseph B. Hanlon, Superintendent of Sewage Treatment Plants of the Boston Metropolitan District Commission.

●

New York Pre-Trial Rule.—A new court rule allowing pre-trial examination of all parties in all civil cases took effect in New York State at the beginning of July. The rule is the latest development in a campaign to reduce court delays to an eventual maximum of a year for decision from the time of filing. The campaign already has reduced the pending case load in New York County's Supreme Court from 12,519 a year ago to 8,052 on May 31.

OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING LEGISLATION IN THE STATES

Treats of the organization, powers and public accountability of occupational licensing agencies, the qualifications required for licensing in the various occupations, and problems of reciprocal licensing. Relates present-day licensing practices to major public problems.

112 pages **July, 1952** **Price $3.00**

Order from

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 East 60th Street **Chicago 37, Illinois**

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
1313 East 60th Street, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
Return Postage Guaranteed

Sec. 34.66, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Chicago, Illinois
Permit No. 7733

Law Library
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Postmaster: If addressee has moved, notify sender on
Form 3547 postage for which is guaranteed

Indispensable for Reference

1952-1953 EDITION

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

AND ITS SUPPLEMENTS

Compiled and Published by The Council of State Governments

The new edition of the BOOK presents authoritative, up-to-date information on all the forty-eight state governments:

Constitutional Developments
Administrative Systems
Legislatures, Recent Legislation
Judicial Organization
Intergovernmental Relations
Taxation and Finance
Schools and Libraries
Health and Welfare
Highways and Aviation
Regulatory Activities
Conservation, Planning, Development, and Other Essentials

Scores of state-by-state tables and charts, articles by experts in varied fields. Rosters of State Officials, a Directory of State Legislators, and two 1953 Supplements to bring them up to date.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES AND TWO SUPPLEMENTS

$10.00

THE BOOK OF THE STATES ALONE

$7.50

Order from

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
1313 East 60th Street Chicago 37, Illinois

The Facts You Need on State Government